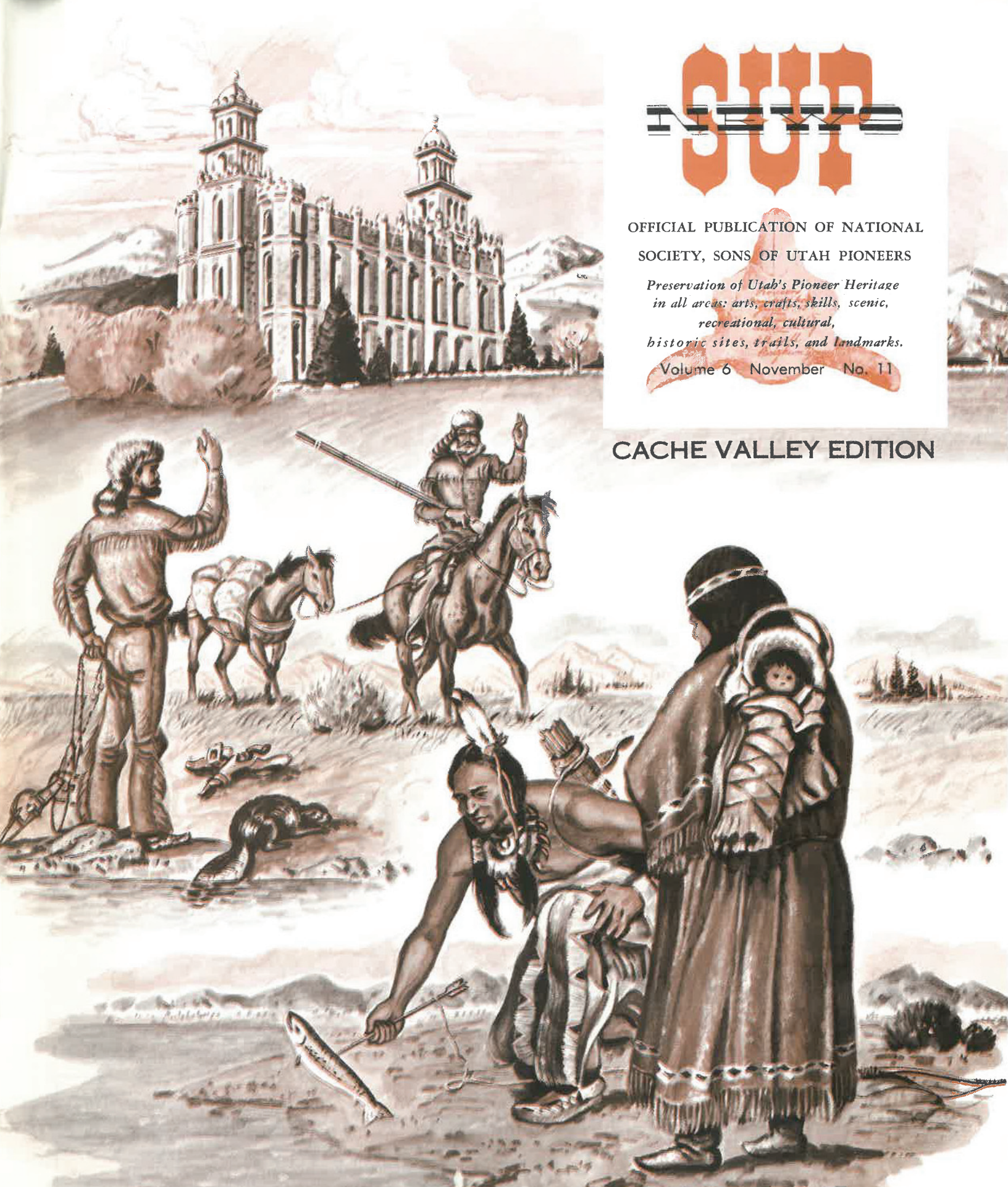


OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL
SOCIETY, SONS OF UTAH PIONEERS

*Preservation of Utah's Pioneer Heritage
in all areas: arts, crafts, skills, scenic,
recreational, cultural,
historic sites, trails, and landmarks.*

Volume 6 November No. 11

CACHE VALLEY EDITION



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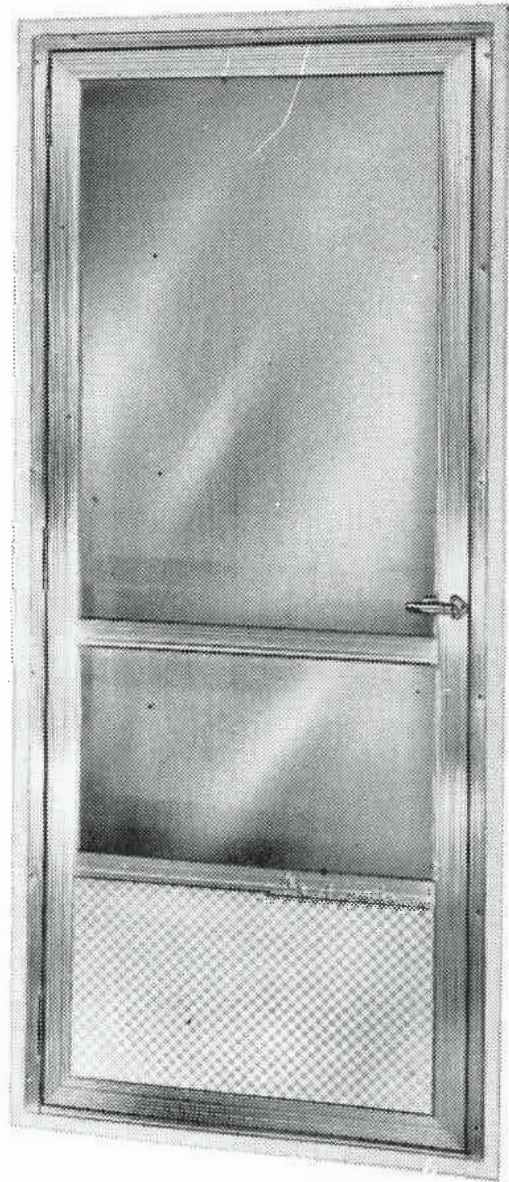
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SALT LAKE CHAPTERS SWING INTO THEATER DRIVE

President David O. McKay presented Earl A. Hansen with the first check for seats in the Salt Lake Memorial Theater shortly after the project got under way during the first week of October. President McKay backed up his enthusiasm for the project, that will serve as a living memorial to the many brave pioneers that crossed the plains and created a great empire in the intermountain west, by placing the names of all of his and his wife's pioneer ancestors on plaques in the theater.

By now we are sure that you have heard of the unusual opportunity that has become the responsibility of the Salt Lake area chapters of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. This, of course, is the Pioneer Memorial Theater project.

Here is an opportunity for us to place the names of our pioneers in a shrine where they will appear together and be associated with the preservation of the culture they brought to this otherwise wild territory.

A 4 x 6 plaque will be placed on the front and back of each of the 1,022 seats in the Memorial Theater honoring a Utah Pioneer. The Pioneer's name, date of arrival or birth, and company he came with (if applicable) will be placed on the plaque. Five words describing his activities as a pioneer may also be placed on the plaque. The donor's name may also appear if it is desired.

Send your contributions and applications to the National Society of SUP, 2998 Connor Street, Salt Lake City 9, Utah.

This Memorial Theater on the University of Utah campus is not a replica of the old Salt Lake Theater, but is definitely reminiscent of the culture which inspired the building of the Theater. The inspiration which has gone into the plans for this modern temple of culture will make it one of the most unusual tourist attractions in the nation. Not only will it attract first-time visitors to this area, so rich in pioneering lore, but it will become a mecca for the descendants of Utah Pioneers who have since located in all other sections of the world. Here is indeed an opportunity to really memorialize our cultured ancestors who, unafraid of the peculiar pioneering challenge they faced found time to seek and realize the cul-



President David O. McKay of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints presents the first pledges for seats for his pioneer ancestors in the Salt Lake Memorial Theater to President Earl A. Hansen of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. Karl B. Hale, Curtis W. Brady, D. Crawford Houston, and Clarence A. Reeder, Jr., who serve as members of the theater project committee, look on.

tured values of life.

It is the duty of the Salt Lake Chapters of the Sons of Utah Pioneers to give every descendant of a Utah Pioneer the opportunity to place a plaque in the Theatre.

If there are descendants that are not members of SUP, please make them aware of this opportunity so that everyone will have a chance to take the action they desire to.

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BUT HAVE NOT YET DONE SO . . .**

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I will send an official application to you soon.

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SUP News

Published Monthly at Salt Lake City, Utah
by Sons of Utah Pioneers at

PIONEER VILLAGE
2998 South 2150 East
Salt Lake City 9, Utah

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Subscription Rate, \$3.50 per year, 35c copy
Entered as second-class mail at Salt Lake City, Utah.

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KNOW YOUR UTAH



Hardware Ranch — home of the Israelsen family and site of the elk winter feeding ground (State Fish and Game Dept.). SUP plans a winter trow here early in 1960.

THE HARDWARE RANCH

By ORSON W. ISRAELSEN

In the pretty Rocky Mountains, only 25 miles from Logan and 15 miles up the Blacksmith Fork Canyon east of Hyrum, is the Hardware Ranch.

I first saw the Ranch in late April, 1894, after an exciting six-hour ride from Hyrum to the ranch with my parents, brother John, and sister Elizabeth.

The Ranch Area of about 300 acres includes meadow hay lands, good pasture lands and alfalfa lands reclaimed from the old natural sage brush.

Location

From the point where Rock Creek flows into the Right-hand Fork of the Blacksmith Fork River, about 15 miles east of Cache Valley the ranch area extends east where Curtis Creek enters the river and from there northeast nearly two miles.

The buildings were near Curtis Creek about one-third mile up stream and north of its outlet in the river. The old log house was cool in the summer, and easy to heat in winter. The "Rattle Snake" Rocky Dome Mountain near and west of the house was really attractive to all and especially to those who enjoy mountain climbing.

Time at the Hardware

Two summers, 1894 and 1895, we lived on the Sheep Creek Ranch, about five miles south of the Hardware Ranch.

Our family settled on the Hardware Ranch in late October, 1895, and lived there for nearly 15 years.

Making a Living

To make a living there we milked cows, herded and fed beef cattle, and hunted sage chickens. During the first four years I milked only five cows twice each day, but at the age of 12 and after, I milked 10 to 12 cows daily *without* milking machines and *with* hands only.

In the summer months I herded the cows and the beef stock while my father, brother John, and their hired men mowed, raked and hauled the hay. Thus, I early learned to love "riding ponies," and good saddle horses, even though some of them were "tough" and hard to handle and control.

In the winter months, sage chickens came to the ranch in large numbers to share the meadow-land hay, and the alfalfa leaves, that were provided for the beef stock. The chickens came to the feeding grounds early in the morning, and at daylight father went to, and waited near, the hay stack about once each week to get some "good shots" with his 32-caliber rifle to provide our family with a meat supply. One cold morning in mid-winter, with only 7 shots, he killed 11 chickens, by sending some the bullets

See RANCH on Page 12

LOGAN — A CENTURY OF PROGRESS

By ORSON A. GARFF



The Main Street of Logan is wide, clean and straight. This is a mark of beauty found in most Utah cities and is the result of Brigham Young's insistence on wide, straight streets. Visitors to Logan are often heard remarking on the quiet, peaceful, friendly atmosphere of this city nestled so majestically in the high Rocky Mountains.

Logan, a queen city in the state of Utah, is nestled under the Wasatch range of the majestic Rocky Mountains in Cache County. Here in this high mountain valley Indians made their homes for unknown centuries, living luxuriously off of plentiful game and fish. Trappers, such as Jim Bridger, followed and made the valley, that Logan lies in, a rendezvous for yearly meetings of the mountain men. The valley got its name from the caches of furs that these hardy trappers made here.

Mormon Pioneers founded Logan a century ago, in 1859, and clung tenaciously to their homes and community through early trials until their city blossomed forth and dominated the valley.

Always mindful of their obligation to God, the Pioneers soon built a tabernacle for regular meetings. This building stands on Main Street and has become a landmark in the valley. The people were instructed to build a Temple for the more sacred ordinances of their religion and the L. D. S. Logan Temple was commenced May 17, 1877. The building, which overlooks the entire valley, was completed and dedicated on May 17, 1884. The temple grounds cover an entire block and are beautifully landscaped. There are, perhaps, more varieties of trees (not shrubs) on the Logan Temple grounds than at any other location in the state — 48 different varieties of trees are found there. When the tulip tree, which is about thirty-five feet high, is in bloom it attracts people from all over with its breath-taking beauty. A. George Raymond is the present President of the Logan Temple. His term as president of the Temple Fork

Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers just expired in August.

The Utah State University, which was formerly the Utah State Agricultural College, was built on the old Lake Bonneville shoreline and one can see every community in the valley from Lewiston on the north to Hyrum on the south, from the school campus. Cove, on the north, and Paradise on the south, sit in the elbows of the valley and are the only two communities in the whole area that cannot be seen from this vantage point.

It is said that the Utah State University has the finest Forestry School in the entire country. This is evidenced by the large number of students that come from all over the nation to study here.

It is said that Logan got its name from the Logan River, and the river was named after a trapper by the name of Logan.

The city is situated in the midst of some of Utah's most beautiful country. Logan Canyon is, at least in the opinion of many tourists and visitors and all of Logan's townspeople, the most beautiful canyon in the state. It furnishes abundant water for power and irrigation to much of the valley. While other Utah communities are limiting the sprinkling of lawns, Logan has not had to even mention restriction.

Beautiful Bear Lake is just an hour's drive through Logan Canyon. One of the largest and oldest cedar trees in the West is located near Logan. The tree, known as "Old Juniper" is reported to be 37 feet in circumference.

There are two active Sons of Utah Pioneer Chapters in Logan. The "Temple Fork Chapter," with a membership of

sixty and the "Old Juniper Chapter," which is made up of members of faculty members of Utah State University. Al Larson is President of the Temple Fork group, and J. Howard Maughan heads the Old Juniper Chapter.

The population of Logan is somewhat over 17,000. The city has 72 miles, or 475 blocks of hard-surfaced road. It supports six grade schools and a junior and senior high school. Radio station KVNU is located on the northern outskirts of town. Some of the finest stores found anywhere are located along Main Street.

The city has had twenty-five mayors. Mayor A. G. Lundstrom was mayor for seven terms and is called the father of the municipal light plant which furnishes power for 3½ cents per kilowatt hour with a 10-cent discount if paid by the 15th of the following month. Can any other town in Utah match this?

H. Reuben Pedersen has been auditor for, perhaps, more years than any other city auditor in Utah. He was appointed auditor in 1921 to fill an unexpired term. Then he was elected in 1925 and has survived 11 elections since, and is at present City Auditor.

Logan City was incorporated January 17, 1866. Following is a list of its mayors:

Alvin Crocket	1866 to 1870
Wm. B. Preston.....	1870 to 1882
Robert S. Campbell.....	1882 to 1885
James T. Hammond.....	1885 to 1886
Aaron Farr	1886 to 1889
James Quayle	1889 to 1890
I. D. Haines.....	1890 to 1892
James Quayle	1892 to 1894
G. W. Thatcher.....	1896 to 1896
N. W. Kimball.....	1896 to 1898
Antho Anderson	1898 to 1902
Lorenzo Hansen	1902 to 1904
E. W. Robinson.....	1904 to 1908

See LOGAN on Page 12

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PETER MAUGHAN PIONEER OF CACHE VALLEY

By Pres. J. Howard Maughan

Peter Maughan was born May 7, 1811, in the little village of Milton in North-England. At the age of fifteen he went to work in the lead mines in nearby Alston. He was married at the age of eighteen to Ruth Harrison. They were the parents of four children when they, with Peter's father William's family joined the L. D. S. Church. This was in 1838, the year after the British Mission opened.



PETER MAUGHAN

"First Pioneer of Cache Valley"—Tullidge

In 1841 Peter's wife, Ruth, died when their sixth child was born. Upon the advice of Brigham Young the bereft young man decided to emigrate to Utah. The apostles were returning with a group of converts and Peter quickly made arrangements to accompany them. His infant daughter, unable to stand the hardships of the journey, died and was buried at sea. They docked at New York May 19, 1841, the journey taking approximately one month.

Arrived in the New World Peter first took his family to Kirtland. This was fortunate for here he met a young widow from England, Mary Ann Weston Davis. Her husband lost his life through anti-Mormon mob violence. In spite of the opposition of her family Mary Ann sold her prosperous millinery business and left everything to gather with the Saints.

Soon both moved to Nauvoo and in November Peter and Mary Ann were married. Peter's story can not be told without inclusion of Mary Ann. She mothered his five children and bore him

eight of her own. As a midwife in Tooele and Cache Valley she brought hundreds of babies into the world. In every assignment which Peter received as a religious or civic leader Mary Ann carried her part.

Peter worked as a stone mason on the Nauvoo Temple and was a member of the Nauvoo Legion. His ability as a miner was called into service when he was sent by President Joseph Smith to locate and mine coal on the Rock River. He purchased a mine but was called back to Nauvoo to help defend the city at the time of the martyrdom of the prophet June 27, 1844.

Peter was advised to leave his fine home in Nauvoo and with two other families go to Rock Island to mine the coal. In spite of sickness the coal was gotten out and taken down to Nauvoo but more than coal was needed to stoke the fires of hope quenched by the death of the prophet. The exodus from the city was already begun, and the coal mine was abandoned.

Peter needed money for the move westward with the Saints so he went to Galena to work in the lead mines. In a dream Peter saw a vein of rich ore which he and his sons worked obtaining \$800 which outfitted them for the journey to Utah. The trip was fraught with the usual hardships and death of many by cholera. Peter and Mary Ann's loss was the death of their little son, Peter, under the wheels of his mother's wagon. He was buried on the plains.

When they arrived in Salt Lake in 1850 they were sent to Tooele. Peter was given church and civic assignments, including the building of a reservoir which proved a heartbreaking failure when the water drained away through an underground passage.

Indian depredations and crop failure through alkali and crickets made life here very difficult. A second son, fifteen-year-old Thomas, died suddenly and Peter and Mary Ann longed hopefully for a more fertile land to settle.

Cache Valley had been considered too cold for settlement, a verdict well verified when most of the herd of 2,000 cattle sent in there to graze perished in the winter of 1855. But when in the spring of 1856 Peter Maughan was sent to appraise the valley's prospects he returned to give a favorable report to Brigham Young. It was decided that Peter's family and several others in the Tooele area would make the initial settlement in this beautiful valley.

They arrived in what is now known as Wellsville, September 15, 1856, and

set to work to erect cabins for Maughan's Fort. They were still in their wagons when the first snowfall came on September 26, and that night Mary Ann gave birth to the first white child born to the settlers of Cache Valley.

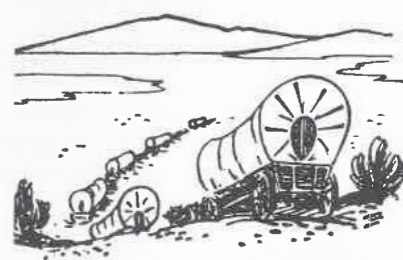
Shortly after moving into their cabin Peter left for Fillmore to attend a session of the Territorial Legislature to which he had been elected from Tooele County. He was named first Probate Judge of Cache County and authorized to set up county offices. He was also Presiding Bishop of the area.

All settlers left the valley in 1857 during the threat of Johnston's army, but in 1859 and 1860 great numbers poured in and Peter was kept busy selecting sites for settlement and directing the colonists. He moved to Logan in 1860 as a better center for his church and civic responsibilities. In 1866 he married Elizabeth Preator.

The Indians did not permit the taking of their traditional hunting grounds without challenge but Dr. Joel Ricks writes, "Peter Maughan's wisdom, dealing justly with the Indians, illustrated how effective the great pioneer leader proved to be in preventing serious outbreaks." He not only won their respect but their friendship. They said of him, "He never spoke with a forked tongue," and when he died they attended his funeral in great numbers.

It was after a busy session of the Legislature and attendance of April conference that Peter was stricken with pneumonia and died April 24, 1871.

In this brief summary his deeds must portray the man. He never sought positions of honor or distinction but the job came seeking the man and Peter accepted the responsibility. He was a humble man without pretensions. To portray him as a saint or a parawogn would be displeasing to Peter, whom Brigham Young characterized as a man without conceit or a desire to curry favor. Were Peter himself to write his epitaph he would no doubt say as did Abou Ben Adhem, "Write me as one who loves his fellow man."



ROBERT CROOKSTON PIONEER COAL MINER

By Laurn E. Crookston

Who mined the first coal west of the Mississippi river? Who mined the first coal in the Territory of Utah? The following statements from my ancestor's history indicate my grandfather, Robert Crookston did this:

"I, Robert Crookston was born September 21, 1821, at Enstreatheer, Fifeshire, Scotland. I attended school in my early youth and later worked in the coal mines with my father. In 1841, I was baptized into the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. During the following year I emigrated to Nauvoo, Illinois. I lived at Macedonia and enlisted in the Nauvoo Legion.

"I located coal twelve miles east of Macedonia on some land called 'Patent land' that nobody claimed. It was the only coal that had been found in that area. A blacksmith sent from Nauvoo and many others placed orders for the coal. The teams for hauling the coal would come in the evenings and sometimes stayed all night. I very often had to work all night to get a load ready for them in the morning. I did my own cooking, which was to fry a slice of pure bacon, then take the grease and kneed some flour into it and bake it with some coffee to wash it down.

"I was personally acquainted with the Prophet Joseph Smith and was in Carthage on the 27th day of June, 1844, when Joseph was killed. I was arrested and questioned about being there. Upon promising to leave I was released and attended the funeral of the Prophet Joseph and his brother Hyrum."

"I was present at the meeting held in the grove at Nauvoo, Aug. 8, 1844, when Sidney Rigdon made the claim that it was his right to assume the leadership and presidency of the Church. I saw Brigham

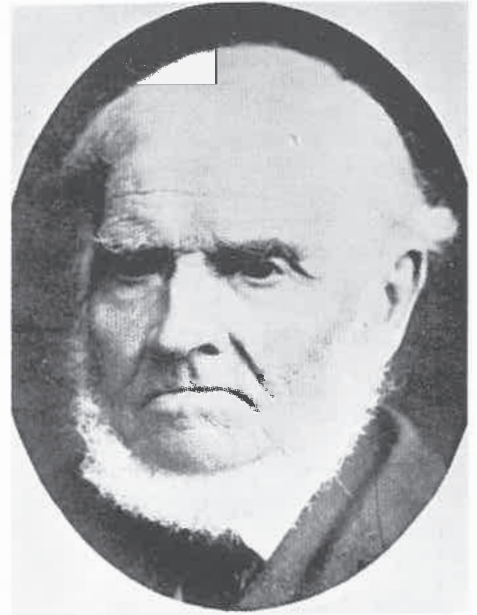
Young stand up and speak to the people. He spoke with the voice of Joseph Smith; of this I am convinced and have never doubted during all of my convening years that he was chosen and ordained of God to lead the Church. Also, I further testify that all of his successors down to Joseph F. Smith, who now stands at the head of the Church, were called, chosen, and ordained of God so to do."

Grandfather and family crossed the plains with the Saints in 1852. In Salt Lake City he worked in the temple quarry until 1856. He was in John Sharp's company in Echo Canyon in the winter of 1857, to help stop Johnston's Army. In the spring he went to Payson. When Johnston's Army camped at Floyd, he went there and made adobies for \$10 per 1000. In 1859 he moved to Moroni, Sanpete County.

Following is a statement from Father's history: 'My father mined coal in the mountains west of Moroni at a place called Wales. He hauled it to Salt Lake City, for which he received \$16.50 per ton. He used two yoke of oxen. Father would haul two tons and be gone two weeks. I remember the last load he took, he sold to James Curry, a blacksmith. He paid \$8.50 for about five pounds of No. 10 cotton yarn. Mother used the yarn to make jeans for our clothes. The people at that time were very poor. They did not have the necessities of life. I remember very few men in town had coats. Mother washed and mended our shirts while we were in bed.

"The country then was filled with Indians. They caused a great deal of trouble for the settlers. In the year 1863 they were very troublesome. They killed some settlers and drove away their cattle."

Grandfather moved to Logan, Cache County, Utah, and lived in a dirt-covered cabin on the lot where the Sears Roebuck



Robert Crookston, pioneer coal miner, member of the Nauvoo Legion, present at Brigham Young's elevation to president of the Church.

Company now stands. He was a stone mason and worked his own rock quarry until he was past 80 years old. A few rock houses are still standing which he built. He and his wife, Ann Welch, were the parents of eleven children, ten boys and one girl.

I don't believe he ever ate a meal or retired at night without a prayer of gratitude and thanksgiving to his Maker. There was no "on the fence" business with him.

As the twilight of his physical health passed he prayed for the Savior to take him home. His request was granted on his 95th birthday, September 21, 1916.

Submitted by his grandson,
LAURN E. CROOKSTON
96 East 5th So., Logan, Utah
Temple Fork SUP.

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LOGAN, UTAH

THE BATTLE OF BATTLE CREEK

By DR. IRA HAYWARD

On Thursday afternoon, June 26, 1959, a caravan of ten or fifteen cars met at the Battle Creek Monument just north of Franklin, Idaho. The caravan was sponsored jointly by the Cache Valley Chapter of the Utah Historical Society and the Utah State University-conducted Rocky Mountain Writers' Conference. It was a historic occasion, not only because the site was that of a battle which Doty of the Utah Indian Superintendency describes in his official report as "the severest and most bloody of any which has ever occurred with the Indians west of the Mississippi," but also because, as events were to prove, the meeting was to mark the severance of one of the last living ties between the mechanized, industrialized present with its super-highways and its almost distance-annihilating travel, and the Indian-dominated pioneer past.



Taylor Nelson, narrator of the
Battle of Battle Creek

Present to tell the story of the battle was Taylor Nelson of Mink Creek, Idaho, former president of the Oneida Stake. Mr. Nelson prefaced his discussion with the remark "I believe I am the only living man who was conducted over this battlefield by two men who were eyewitnesses of the battle and saw the battlefield after the fighting was over." He went on to explain that he had been given an on-the-spot story of the battle by his father, William G. Nelson and two of his father's brothers—Edmund and Joseph S. Nelson. The latter two were the scouts who guided Colonel Patrick Connor and his California Volunteers to the Bear River bluffs from which Chief Bear Hunter's Shoshoni Indian camp could be seen. The two

scouts had then remained on the bluffs and witnessed the battle, and the following day, by special permission of the military authorities with his father, had visited the battlefield itself and seen the grisly mementoes of human violence and cruelty.

Shortly before the visit to the battlefield, the writer, as chairman of the writers' conference, had telephoned to the Nelson home. He was told by Mrs. Nelson that her husband was too ill to answer the telephone; but on being told the purpose of the call, Mr. Nelson expressed through his wife his willingness, if his health permitted, to talk to the group. On her arrival we found him waiting, and the crowd listened with deep interest as he pointed out the features of the terrain over which the fight took place and narrated the events of that historic January 29, 1863. Barely two weeks later, Mr. Nelson died and his passing marked the close of one more living document in the annals of the American frontier.

The so-called "Battle of Battle Creek" is one of the least documented of Indian battles, although others, notably the Custer fight are poorly represented in official records. According to Mr. Nelson, Colonel Connor never made an official report of the event, so far as the archives of the War Department show. This he took as indicating that the Colonel was not proud of his accomplishment, for reasons that will appear later. Brigham D. Madsen cites data from what he calls Connor's "official report," but does not list the report by name in his footnotes or bibliography.

One of the earliest printed accounts of the battle appears to be that of J. H. Martineau, a veteran of the Mexican War and Assistant Adjutant Under General Ezra T. Benson of the "Minutemen," as the Cache County militia were called. The most recent is that given in *The Bannock of Idaho* by Brigham D. Madsen, the source cited above. I shall draw on both of these accounts for comparison with Mr. Nelson's version of the battle and its aftermath.

Martineau says that the force under Connor consisted of about four hundred United States troops and that the Indians numbered nearly five hundred all told. His account, published in *Tullidge's Quarterly Magazine* for April, 1882, reflects the common prejudice of the seasoned Indian fighter against the natives. Of the Cache Valley Shoshoni he says, "It was but natural that these ignorant savages should look upon the settlers upon what they claimed as *their* country, *their* hunting and fishing grounds, as trespassing upon their rights." (Italics in the original)

The passage reflects that total lack of sympathy with the point of view of the Indian which Helen Hunt Jackson demonstrated in her book *A Century of Dishonor*. It obviously did not occur to Martineau that the Indian had rights, and that in protecting them he was doing nothing more reprehensible than trying to preserve himself and his family from starvation. Cache Valley had long been a hunter's and fisherman's paradise. As the white man moved in, the Indian saw a principal source of his livelihood disappearing from before his eyes.

Speaking of the battle, Martineau tells us that about a hundred survivors escaped after "a simultaneous attack in front and on both flanks finally routed the Indians, whose dead, as counted by an eye-witness from Franklin, amounted to 368, besides many wounded who afterwards died. About ninety of the slain were women and children." The troops, he adds, "suffered severely in killed and wounded." Madsen places soldier casualties at twenty-three dead and forty-four wounded.

Martineau adds that "The morning after the battle and an intensely cold night, a soldier found a dead squaw lying in the snow, with a little infant still alive, which was trying to draw nourishment from her icy breast. The soldiers, in mercy to the babe, killed it."

Apparently, however, not all of the Mormon settlers shared this somewhat Hitlerian view of "mercy." William Hull, sent with two companions by Bishop Preston Thomas to search for Indian survivors, tells of finding two women, two small boys and one small girl, all severely wounded, and of taking them to Mormon homes where they were nursed and cared for.

Martineau insists, however, that the results of the encounter were entirely to the liking of the Cache Valley pioneers and quotes Peter Maughan, leading pioneer bishop and colonizer, as pronouncing it "an interposition of providence on behalf of the settlers."

Mr. Nelson's impression both of the battle and of the attitude of the Mormon settlers was at sharp variance with this. He represented the pioneers as deeply shocked by Connor's brutal slaughter of Indians, a majority of them non-combatants and many of them known to be friendly to the settlers. The women, he reported, were cut down by the sabres of the cavalry and he added that when Connor was asked what should be done with the children he replied "Nits make lice," and ordered that they all be killed.

Martineau lists as chiefs of the Indians in the battle, Bear Hunter, Sagwich and

See BATTLE on Page 9

BATTLE, From Page 8

Pocatello. Nelson contradicted Madsen's claims that "Pocatello and Sagwitch missed the battle." He said that Sagwitch was a friend of the Mormons, and agreed with the statement on the monument that a fourth chief, Lehi, also fought there.

The name "Lehi" would suggest to anyone familiar with the *Book of Mormon* that this chief also must at one time have had close ties with the Mormons. A Box Elder County teacher, who was a member of the group present at Mr. Taylor's talk, reported that the Timpimboo family of Indians at Washakie, Utah, claim descent from Sagwitch and that after the fight he hid out with the Mormons.

One fact which indicates strongly that the Indians at the Battle Creek encampment were peaceably disposed is the large number who had their wives and children with them and the quantity of winter stores which Connor reported destroyed. Indians on the warpath regularly hid their families or left them behind when battle seemed to threaten and it was their practice to live off the land. Much of the horror of the battle scene, according to Mr. Nelson, grew out of the brutal slaughter of women and children that the Nelson brothers found evidence of in their visit to the field. Especially touching was his account of a small boy seated half-buried in the snow, tears frozen on his cheeks and following with horror-stricken eyes the movements of the white men. William Hull, in the account just quoted, estimates that two-thirds of the dead were women and children.

In Cache Valley, as in every other fertile tract in America, the Indian was doomed. Bureaucratic ineptitude and broken promises made by Indian agents forced him, in the final stages of his attempts to stave off annihilation, into more than one forlorn hope. It is not pleasant to remember, as we read or hear accounts like that given by the late Taylor Neilson that much of the soil on which we live was once fertilized by the blood of men and women whose worst offense was that, like many of us, they wanted to live as and where their ancestors had lived for generations before them.



"SUP" CHAPTER PRESIDENT

ALVIN M. LARSEN

Al, as he is best known, is president of the Temple Fork Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers. He was born in old Mexico, son of Rasmus and Sophia Christensen Larsen. His parents were part of the pioneer settlers of the Mormon Church in Colonia Diaz, moving there in the 1890's. Al spent the early years in

Mexico, but the Mexican Revolution that spread across northern Mexico with the overthrow of Diaz, in 1911, caused his parents to return to Cache Valley in 1912. Here Al grew up. He married Lucinda Christensen in 1919, and they have four sons and fourteen grandchildren. His wife is the author of a Party Foods Book and is recognized as an authority on cooking and wedding cakes.

Brother Larsen owns Al's Sporting Goods Store and operates it with two of his sons, Darwin and Robert. Undoubtedly many a lawn mower, motor scooter, and other sports items in Cache Valley once were part of his inventory, and the owners have returned again for a repair job or new item. This speaks well of Al's ability as a merchant in the community.

The Sons of Utah Pioneers are proud of their pioneer heritage but few of us can boast of having had a pioneer father—one who as a young man crossed the plains and actually pioneered the settlement of a community. Al can, and he is proud of the knowledge that his father walked across the plains just 100 years ago this summer and was one of the original pioneer settlers of both Cache Valley and Mexico.



The Logan Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was started on May 17, 1877. It was dedicated May 17, 1884, just seven years after the building was commenced. Situated on a hill, the Temple can be seen from all over Cache Valley. The Temple grounds, which are beautifully landscaped, feature a large variety of trees and plants.

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SUP CHAPTER PRESIDENT

**J. HOWARD MAUGHAN**

J. Howard Maughan, the fifth of nine children of Harrison Davenport Maughan and Mary Freestone, was born at Weston, Idaho, April 26, 1893. When he was eight years old, his family moved to Preston in order "to give the children more education." He graduated from Oneida Academy in 1913 and received a B.S. degree from Utah Agricultural College (present-day USU) in 1916 and an M.S. degree in 1924. He did further graduate work at Wisconsin. He taught one year at Murdock Academy, Beaver, Utah, and was then in the Air Force during World War I. Returning to Murdock, he became principal for two years and then was made Director of the Branch Agricultural College of Utah (CSU) for seven years. He became Senior Irrigation Economist during a sixteen-year period with the United States Department of Agriculture, and is now Assistant to the Dean of Agriculture at his Alma Mater, Utah State University.

Brother Maughan has served in numerous church activities, including that of Stake President of Each Cache Stake and President of the New England Mission. He has worked in youth activities, particularly scouting and is a Silver Beaver and Eagle Scout.

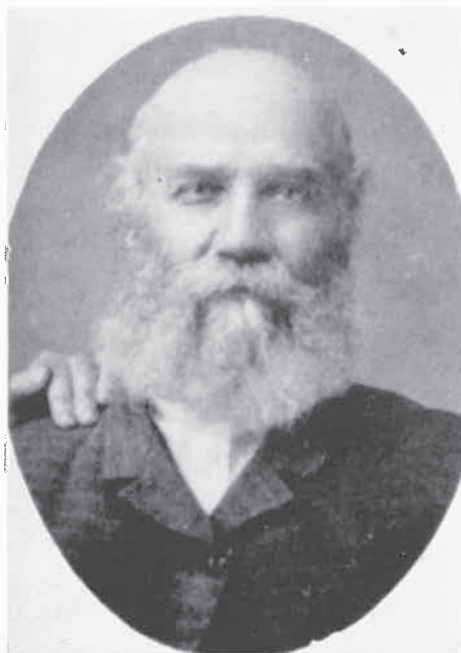
In 1920, he married Hattie Bagley in the Salt Lake Temple and to them were born five children. Brother and Sister Maughan now have 21 grandchildren.

At the present time, Brother Maughan is president of the Old Juniper Chapter of the Sons of Utah Pioneers.

WILLARD BINGHAM — UTAH PIONEER

By CHARLES B. CAZIER

Willard Bingham was the seventh child and the fourth son of Erastus Bingham and Lucinda Gates. He was born in Concord, Vermont, February 19, 1830, and when six years old he moved with his family to Kirtland and later to Far West, Missouri. After being driven from Missouri, his father settled in Hancock County, Illinois, and was part of the 1846 exodus from Nauvoo. Horsepower, not oxpower, brought the Bingham family to Salt Lake Valley, September 19, 1847. Two years later, when he was nineteen, Willard was "called" by Brother Brigham Young to go back to Winter Quarters and help the Saints on their way to the Valley. The Bingham family stayed for three years in Salt Lake until the father, Erastus, was called to help settle Ogden, where he built Bingham's Fort. The federal government hired Willard to carry mail on horseback between Salt Lake City and intermediate points.



WILLARD BINGHAM

As with many of the early settlers in Utah, Willard Bingham had close contacts with the Indians and learned to speak the Indian language. He also acquired a useful skill as a marksman. The story is told that some Indians drove the work horses away from the Fort, and Willard, his father, and others went to find them. They tracked them to an Indian camp and found that the horses were in the corral. The men told the Indians the horses were theirs, and in order to impress the natives, Willard took out his pistol and shot the head off a magpie. This surprised the Indians. Willard said, "I can make that

shot nine times out of ten. If I fail, you keep the horses, and if I win, we take the horses home." Willard and his party drove the horses home.

A later mission, 1856, took him to California, but instead of preaching the gospel, his task was to work in the gold fields in order to raise money to pay for the printing of the Book of Mormon. The next year, 1857, he was called home because of the coming of Johnston's Army to Utah. He started to walk to Utah, and walked all the first night. In the morning, he found a company of people going to Salt Lake City, and they hired him as a driver. In due time, they arrived in Salt Lake to find the difficulty settled. Brother Brigham in 1859 gave his consent for both Willard and his brother Thomas to go back to the gold mines of California if they would use the gold for the upbuilding of the church, which they did.

Willard settled in a number of Utah settlements including Ogden, 1860 to 1870, where he operated a saw mill; Monte Cristo, 1878, where he had another saw and shingle mill; and Trenton, Cache Valley, 1878, where he homesteaded.

In 1890, Willard married his third wife, Clara Smith of Smithfield and went to Mexico to colonize. The settlement was not successful, and after the death of his first wife, he returned to Wilson and later to Smithfield. He spent the summers on his ranch at Trenton.

Willard Bingham died at Smithfield on March 19, 1913, and was buried in the family plot in Ogden City Cemetery.

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**LOGAN UTAH**

The UTAH NORTHERN RAILWAY

By JESS H. JAMESON

The Utah and Northern Railway was originally chartered as the Utah Northern Railroad, August 23, 1871, in Salt Lake City, and the line was to connect Soda Springs, Idaho, with Ogden, Utah, via Cache Valley. Of the original 13 directors, according to the first charter, seven were from Cache Valley, and another nine men from the area bought stock into the company at the time of organization. The primary objective of the railroad was to reach the mines of Montana and eastern Idaho, but it is odd that these areas did not subscribe to the stock of the company in the original charter. There were also two other, and perhaps more real objectives, namely, to aid in the economic development of Cache Valley in the co-operative spirit of the church of 1870 and also a speculator's gamble on the part of some men who hoped to make one of the railroad fortunes being made in the 1860's and 1870's. This second objective becomes more apparent by the end of the decade, but unfortunately, local people became the victim, not the beneficiary, of the speculation.

Plans called for the building of the line from Brigham City north and south, and from Ogden northward. Grading began at Brigham City, August 26, 1871, and on March 25, 1872, tracks were laid northward from Brigham City. The northward moving ribbon of rails crossed over the hill at Collinston — instead of following the channel of the Bear River — and arrived at Mendon December 19, 1872, and Logan in early 1873. This became the terminal of the line for a few months, but in

April, 1874, the end of line was Franklin, Idaho, although grading had been completed for another 14.5 miles. The spur line to Corinne was surveyed in February, 1873, and one of its citizens, Alexander Toponce, sold 50,000 ties to the company. During mid-March, 1873, the Bear River was bridged, and today both the roadbed and piling can be seen leading into Corinne from the northeast. At the same time the crews working north from Ogden and south from Brigham City were making fair progress, and they met at Willard, Box Elder County, in 1874, completing Cache Valley's railroad for some seventy-seven miles.

Work ground to a halt at Franklin in 1874 because of the Panic of 1873 and probably because of the under-table tactics of speculators. The ominous and perhaps sinister influence of Jay Gould, who has a historical record of wrecking railroad companies from the Erie on the east and the Union Pacific and Denver and Rio Grande in the west as well as the national currency in 1869 — casts its shadow across the Utah Northern Railroad. He bought a controlling interest in the Utah Northern for forty cents on the dollar, which meant some men were never paid for work or material. He then sold his interest in the line at a profit to the Union Pacific Railroad Company. However, he managed after 1878 to have a controlling influence in the affairs of the newly organized Utah and Northern Railway Company.

The Utah Northern Railroad failed in 1878 and was sold at public auction by the Union Pacific Railroad who bought it back through S. H. H. Clark for a small

sum of money. Articles of Incorporation were drawn up May 1, 1878, renaming the company the Utah and Northern Railway. This reorganization shifted the scene of control from Utah to New York City.

The sale of stock and the subsequent reorganization of the company caused a rapid renewal of work. The line was extended northward from Franklin to Swan Lake (Marsh Valley) to McCammon and Blackfoot, Idaho, by the end of 1878 and to Eagle Rock or Idaho Falls by 1879, across the Snake River Plain to Butte in 1881, and to Garrison, Montana, 1884.

In the meantime, the Oregon Short Line Company was organized to build from Garnger, Wyoming, to Soda Springs and Pocatello, Idaho, to Huntington, Oregon. This line was a standard gauge, not a three-foot, narrow gauge as was the Utah and Northern. Since the OSL intersected the Utah and Northern Railway at Pocatello, a problem in the control of northbound traffic occurred, and on July 24, 1887, in one single day, the entire line from Pocatello northward — some 262 miles of track — was relaid as standard gauge. This more or less left the Utah and Northern Railway only a local Cache Valley line. However, the road was re-surveyed and the main line re-laid from Ogden to Pocatello, but this time through the Bear River Gap, not over Collinston Hill, and by-passed both Logan and Franklin. The company by this stroke of the spike mallet became part of the Oregon Short Line System, a subsidiary of the Union Pacific. Legal action to end the existence of the company occurred in 1910 when the charter was revoked for failure to pay the 1909 franchise tax.

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Reminiscences of Blacksmith's Fork

By C. A. NIELSON

(Editor's Note: Mr. Nielson was born in Hyrum, Utah, in 1869, a son of George Nielson, one of the original settlers of the town. His story is of great value because he is one of the few survivors of Utah's Pioneer Epoch. It is hoped that chapters of the SUP will be inspired by this story to interview remaining pioneers or their children in order to gather together the rich heritage that is about to pass from us with the departure of these people from our midst.)

One of my earliest memories of Blacksmith's Fork Canyon is in 1873 when Brigham Young visited south Cache Valley on his way to Bear Lake. He had earlier made a request of the people to build a road through Blacksmith's Fork Canyon to Bear Lake which was built under the direction of Bishop C. N. Liljenquist, who was the mayor of Hyrum and its second bishop. My father, George Nielson, a captain in the local militia, was a guard to Brigham Young and met the party in Sardine Canyon. The party traveled through Hyrum and up the Canyon. It is one of my most treasured memories, for when I took off my hat to Brigham Young, he tipped his hat to me.



C. A. NIELSON

The road up the canyon was later expanded by the Co-operative, and a toll fee of thirty-five cents was set for travelers using it. However, goods such as cedar fence posts, could be exchanged in lieu of cash. The co-operative operated several saw and shingle mills, and I hauled logs and lumber for them. Most of the lumber was either white or red pine, the latter making one of the prettiest woods.

The Co-operative also had a dairy farm that was two miles south of the Hardware Ranch. In earlier days the farmers

in the Hyrum area used the canyon as a summer range, and Luke Curtis was the caretaker. There was good pasture and the country made a fine dairy country. Cows were loaned to the co-operative, and the owners were paid in butter and cheese. Local girls worked as milk maids in the dairy under the supervision of O. H. Rose. About 1890, both the dairy and other co-operative business ventures ended.

After Blacksmith's Fork Canyon was homesteaded, the Hardware Ranch site was occupied as a private ranch. Over the years the site changed hands several times. Between the homesteaders and the government policy to restrict timber usage the canyon became closed, and the old summer range disappeared.

RANCH, From Page 4

through one chicken and into its neighbor.

Recreation

We had lots of hard work to "make a living," and fun fishing and hunting to live well. The State's fishing restrictions were new and few. The mountain trout were about all the fish we were interested in, and they were ready to swallow our angle worms and fishing hooks, too, so we caught a lot.

Shooting coyotes, wildcats, badgers and, now and then, a deer and a bear were also important parts of our recreation.

Late one winter evening just before dark, I shot a wildcat only about 100 feet from our log house. He ran toward the house and then under it. The next day to continue the hunt I crawled under the house and found the wildcat "dead as a door nail."

I saw many deer. Early in September, when looking for beef cattle on our hilly homestead lands, I counted 32 deer, all very near, and that was fun even though I had no gun. Climbing to the top of the Rattle Snake mountain dome that was very near and high above our home, was always lots of fun, although saddled horses seldom reached the top.

LOGAN, From Page 5

Wm. Edwards	1908 to 1910
John H. Anderson	1910 to 1912
Henry Hayball	1912 to 1914
Preston Thatcher	1914 to 1917
Roy Bullen	1917 to 1920
Wm. Howell	1920 to 1922
John A. Crockett	1922 to 1926
A. G. Lundstrom	1926 to 1940
Wm. Evans Jr.	1940 to 1946
Curtis Miner	1946 to 1950
William W. Owens	1950 to 1958
T. Earl Hunsaker	1958—present mayor

SUP CHAPTER PRESIDENT



EARL GORDON

President of
Smithfield Sons of Utah Pioneers

He is married to Pearl P. Gordon and is the father of three daughters. His occupation is selling carpet and linoleum. In 1952 he was elected as president of the Smithfield Lions Club. From 1952 to 1953 he served as a missionary for the L. D. S. Church in the Texas-Louisiana Mission. After his return he was set apart as the Smithfield Stake Mission President and served four years in this capacity.

Last year under the direction of Smithfield SUP President, Melvin Hillyard, Earl was selected as chairman for the erection of a monument or marker in honor of the Smithfield Pioneers. The marker was placed on the city square where the original Smithfield Fort had once stood. Rocks were chiseled out of the Bear Lake stone quarry and hauled to Smithfield. The marker was completed by an old pioneer plow owned by Lot Smith, a descendant of an early pioneer. The plow was preserved by a chrome covering and placed on the top of the beautiful stone marker to signify the great efforts made by the pioneers. An inscription telling of the pioneers has been placed on the front.

Last spring Mr. Gordon was set apart as Stake Secretary of the 17th Quorum of Seventies, thus making him secretary of both his ward and stake quorum Seventies. He is ward teacher supervisor in the Smithfield Third Ward. He is also on the building committee in his ward.

In his spare time he takes care of a large fruit orchard and flower garden, where he raises beautiful flowers for his wife's use in her floral business. As a hobby he and his wife take hundreds of colored movie pictures of beautiful spots throughout the United States. They show them to various groups and clubs throughout the county. He and his family lead a very busy, but enjoyable life.

RASMUS LARSEN — LOGAN PIONEER

By AL LARSEN

Rasmus Larsen was born November 9, 1839, in Denmark. At the age of 20 he was converted to the L. D. S. Church and shortly afterwards emigrated alone to Utah. As is well known, many Scandinavian families were settling in Cache Valley in the early 1860's, and Rasmus Larsen was part of that group. By trade, he was a cooper in Denmark, and he found a ready reception for his skill in Cache Valley. Here he made barrels, tubes and buckets, and he prided himself in doing the finest work which was characteristic of most people who learned their trades in the old country. I have heard it said of him that he was the only man in Logan that could make a barrel that would hold hot molasses.



RASMUS LARSEN

He married his first wife, Stene Petersen, in 1863, and lived in Logan until he was called by Wilford Woodruff in 1887 to fill a mission to Denmark. On his return home, he found that his family had left the L. D. S. Church and had joined the Reorganized Church or Josephites. This caused a separation in the family.

Rasmus then moved to Salt Lake City, and in 1890 or '91 married Sophia Christensen. The newlyweds joined the Mormon colonization to Mexico, and they settled in the town of Colonia Diaz. Here two sons, Joseph W. and Alvin M. Larsen, were born. Their father taught them early in life that obedience paid off, and he hated disobedience. This the boys appreciated very much if they wanted to sit down and be comfortable at the dinner table.

It took Rasmus almost twenty-two years to establish a good home and comfortable

surroundings in Mexico. However, the revolution that overthrew Diaz brought a sudden end to all this, and when he had to leave his home and possessions behind in a few hours' notice, it was a big blow. When the Rasmus Larsen family returned to Logan in 1912, they had only the clothes on their backs and \$2.50. However, the pioneer spirit still prevailed, and I can not remember of ever hearing either mother or father complain, although I do remember seeing Mother wipe away a few tears once in a while.

Father spent his time doing odd jobs in Logan. He had lost all of his carpenter tools when he fled from Mexico, and he could never seem able to buy another set. The last twelve or fifteen years of his life he spent working in the Logan Temple. On December 12, 1928, he passed away.

In July of this year I had the pleasure of going over many miles of the Old Mormon Trail that father had walked 100 years ago. The road took me along the Sweetwater, the Green River, and the Big and Little Sandy Crossings. All of this brought memories of Rasmus Larsen's trek to Utah. Could anyone help but be proud of such a heritage?



Melvin Hillyard, Immediate Past President of the Smithfield Chapter of SUP, is active in church and community.

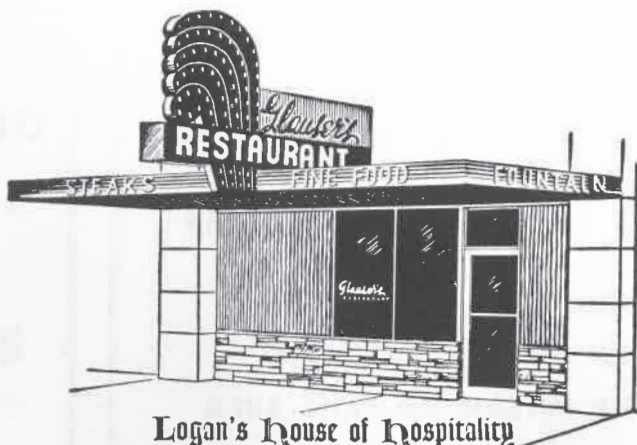
Melvin spent several years in scouting and turned out five Eagle Scouts. In his eight years as a 4-H leader he had several scholarship winners in his clubs.

He served three years as Vice President of the Cache County Farm Bureau and two years as President.

He served in the Ward and Stake MIA and Sunday School; six years in the Amalgama Ward bishopric.

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BOOK REVIEW*By Clarence A. Reeder Jr.*

"THE OUTLAW TRAIL," by Charles Kelly, The Devin Adair Co., 23 East 26th Street, New York. \$6.00. 374 pages.

"The Outlaw Trail," by Charles Kelly tells the story of Butch Cassidy and the "Wild Bunch," that plagued Utah, Colorado, and Wyoming during the last decade of the 19th Century, and early part of this century.

Each chapter in the book is a separate adventure involving some or all of the outlaw group that established a trail from hideout to hideout throughout Wyoming, Utah, Colorado and Arizona. While each chapter is an episode in itself, constant reference is made to other chapters. The book generally follows a chronological order.

Mr. Kelly writes in an extremely interesting style as he unfolds the story of one of the West's most notorious gangs. His constant reference to documents, field trips and personal interviews establishes the book as being fairly accurate. Some reliance is placed in the memory of old-timers that rode with the "Wild Bunch." This type of information cannot be fully relied on, but Mr. Kelly makes note of this.

Several unnecessary and unfounded attacks on the Mormons detracts from the over-all good taste of the book.

The author, while telling the story of Butch Cassidy, also brings in the other members of the gang and therefore offers a well-rounded picture. Mr. Kelly also explains very well that most of the men that rode the outlaw trail with Cassidy were small ranchers that were forced out of

their livelihood by huge cattle barons, and chose a life of rustling to strike back.

Butch Cassidy, while an outlaw and thief, never killed a man until his last gun fight in South America when he was killed himself. He often worked as a cow hand and won the admiration of his employers. While Mr. Kelly does not go so far as to describe Cassidy and the members of the Wild Bunch as Robbin Hoods, he does leave the impression that a hard set of rules governed the gang, and made stealing from neighbors or the poor against their code. For breaking this rule the gang punished their own.

Cassidy rode the outlaw trail in the West for more than a decade; then feeling the arm of the law drawing too near journeyed to South America where he took up his old activities in a very successful way.

Mr. Kelly describes the three favorite hideouts of the Willd Bunch in vivid detail. One can understand from the account why Hole in the Wall, Brown's Hole and Robber's Roost were so long left unbothered by lawmen.

For interesting reading, some historical data and a picture of the culture of the Western country of the last century this book is highly recommended.

THE BANCROFT LIBRARY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA writes: At present we are receiving, through your generosity, the *SUP News*, which has proved to be of interest and value to many of our patrons.

The Bancroft Library is grateful to you for the consideration you have shown and looks forward to your continued interest.

Miller's Scrapbook*Stories Collected by***JAMES A. MILLER**

Brigham City, Utah

Abraham Hunsaker was one of the first settlers in Honeyville, Utah. He was a big farmer for those early days. One year he planted two hundred acres of wheat. Someone said, "What are you going to do with all that wheat after you get it harvested? There is no market for it." He answered him by saying, "If I can't sell it I'll give it to the widows and the poor." Mr. Hunsaker built granaries in which he stored all his grain.

Soon after, the Central Pacific Railroad Company started to build the railroad through this area. Four thousand Chinese were brought from China to work on the road. Mr. Hunsaker built a flour mill and furnished flour, pork, and other food for these men and others. He sold wheat at Honeyville at \$5.00 a bushel. Then the Railroad Company offered \$7.00 a bushel for all he would haul out to Kolmas on the Blue Creek (where the Thiokol Plant is now located).

His grain was a Godsend to this land and its people. Some said he was a visionary man to know ahead that wheat would be needed. He still left hundreds of sacks of flour on the doorsteps of widows at Christmas time or any time if he knew they were in need.

WINSLOW FARR SMITH of the Salt Lake Pioneer Luncheon Club has been made President of the "Millionaires Club," made up of insurance men of a prominent national company who have sold over a million dollars' worth of insurance in a single year.

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| Alexander Majors | — SEVENTY YEARS ON THE FRONTIER, 1893 |
| Col. Henry Inman | — THE GREAT SALT LAKE TRAIL, 1898 |
| Root and Connelly | — THE OVERLAND STAGE TO CALIFORNIA,
1901 |
| Visscher | — THE PONY EXPRESS, 1907 |
| Glenn D. Bradley | — THE STORY OF THE PONY EXPRESS, 1913 |
| LeRoy Hafen | — THE OVERLAND MAIL, 1926 |
| Banning and Banning | — SIX HORSES, 1928 |
| Alvin S. Harlow | — OLD WAYBILLS, 1934 |
| Julius Loeb | — THE PONY EXPRESS, 1930
(Pub. in American Philatelist, November, 1930) |
| J. V. Frederick | — BEN HOLLADAY, The Stage Coach King, 1940 |
| Conkling and Conkling | — BUTTERFIELD OVERLAND MAIL, 1947
Arthur H. Clark Co. |
| Edw. R. Hungerford | — WELLS FARGO, 1949
(Chapter 6, Pony Express)
Random House |
| Settle and Settle | — EMPIRE ON WHEELS, 1949
Stanford University Press |
| Settle and Settle | — SADDLES AND SPURS
(Saga of the Pony Express), 1955
Stackpole Company, Harrisburg, Pa. |
| Samuel Hopkins Adams | — THE PONY EXPRESS
(Only 14th printing and after) 1958
(This book has been revised beginning with 14th printing and is now historically accurate. It is excellent for high school age readers.) Random House. (Landmark Series.) |
| Raymond W. Settle | — THE PONY EXPRESS,
Heroic Effort — Tragic End.
Published, Utah State Historical Society Quarterly,
April, 1959. Republished, American Philatelist,
May, 1959. Reprints obtainable with full illustrations
from Pony Express History and Art Gallery, 75 Margari-
ta Drive, San Rafael, California. |

MORMON BATTALION

The Sons of Utah Pioneer's Mormon Battalion's Color Guard took part in the November 11, Veterans' Day, commemoration. The group participated in ceremonies on Main Street with other military units. Colonel Elias L. Day was in charge of the Battalion.

SALT LAKE LUNCHEON CLUB will hold a "Father's and Son's Luncheon" on Wednesday, December 2, 1959, it was announced by Club President Grham H. Doxey. Speaker at the special program will be President Ernest L. Wilkinson of Brigham Young University.



Lorenzo J. Bates (left) and Arthur W. Wiscomb of the East Mill Creek Chapter enjoy a recent meeting of the Chapter held at Pioneer Village. Why not make Pioneer Village your SUP headquarters?

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ON THE PONY EXPRESS TRAIL

By HORACE A. SORENSEN

James P. Sharp was born at Vernon, Utah, five miles south of the Rush Valley station, which was the first Home Station west of Salt Lake City, a distance of 75 miles. Jim remembers when he was 5 or 6 years old sitting on his uncle Adam Sharp's wood pile out at Vernon where the old-timers came every week or two and while they whittled would talk about their experiences with the Pony Express much of which he still remembers. That was 75 years ago.

He has spent most of his life "on the trail studies" of the Pony Express and personally knew many of the riders: Uncle Bill Streeper, who rode from Ruby Valley, Nevada, to Roberts Creek; Alec Toppence, who rode out of Julesburg, Colo., with Slade Division; Bill Fisher, who brought the first mail from Fish Springs to Rush Valley. History records this run as 75 miles and Bill rode it in five hours.



Rush Valley Station with Jim Sharp holding photograph, unidentified rancher and Pres. Smith.

Jim knew H. J. Faust, the Station Keeper at Rush Valley. After the days of the Pony Express and the Overland Stage, H. J. Faust, known as Doc Faust, as he was a veterinarian, either purchased or leased the old Rush Valley Station and used it as a trading post where he sold hay and traded horses. Then it became known as Faust Trading Station, later Faust Station. He also remembers Uncle Horace and Aunt Lib Rockwell at Lookout; Oscar W. Quinn at Riverbed, and Pete Neece at Willow Springs. A Ute Indian, Dick Mooneye, taught Jim how to hunt deer and to speak some Indian. Ibapah Jack, another Indian, was the most honest person he ever had any dealings with. Jim said Ibapah Jack would talk all day for a can of tomatoes.

Pony Express Rider Bill Streeper first rode what was known as "the jackass mail" from Salt Lake City to Sacramento, California, from '51 to '54. It carried a monthly mail each way. The riders were on horseback but the mail was carried on mule back, thence it got the name. This service was contracted by Chropen-



Burnt Station Ruins — which was a Stage Station. From left to right, showing David Trevithick, Horace A. Sorensen, Pres. Waddell Smith and Rulon Wood. Lyle Larson is missing.

ing and Woodward. Woodward was severely wounded and never returned. His pistol, it is believed, is at Pioneer Village. It was found recently by a deer hunter, Mr. Butcher, in Johnston Pass, the hill just across from Camp Floyd.

Our trip over the Pony Express trail was

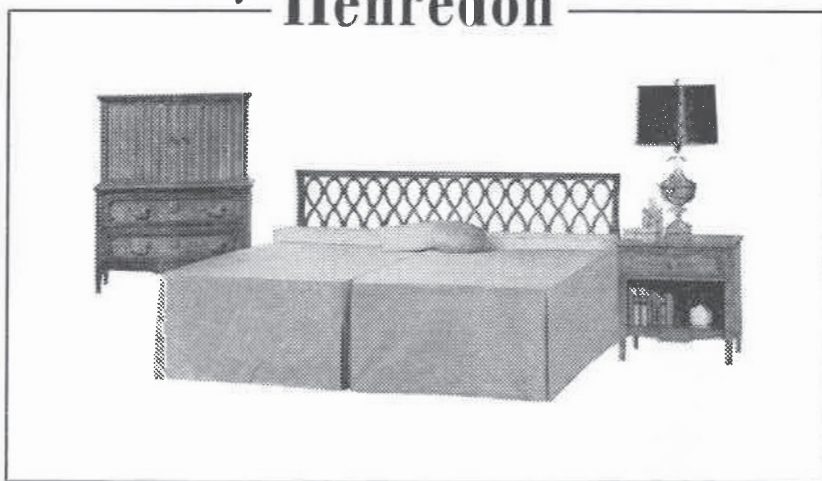
made by Chairman Waddell Smith, Utah Vice President David Trevithick, Lyle Larson and Rulon Wood, Operation Directors for Utah; Historian Jim Sharp, and Horace A. Sorensen, Director at Large, National Pony Express Centennial Association.

Our trip took us through the Valleys of Salt Lake, Utah, Cedar, Rush, Skull, Fish Springs, Snake and Deep Creek. This country is still native, just as it was in Pony Express times. We didn't meet a car in over 150 miles' travel westward after leaving Camp Floyd. This is a good trip to get away from it all and live in the lure of Pony Express, especially with a man as well informed as our guide, Jim Sharp.

We found Pony Express Stations identified on stone monuments with bronze

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DINWOODEY'S

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plaques at Rockwell, Look Out, Simpson, Riverbed, Dugway, Black Rock, Fish Springs, Willow Springs, Canyon Station, and Deep Creek, now known as Ibapah, meaning Deep Water in Indian language. These monuments have been erected by various groups and people. The markers are similar to the one at Canyon Station, as shown in the photograph. This is the first station this side of Deep Creek on the Nevada line.



Showing remainder of Boyd's Pony Express Station — left to right — Pres. Smith, Rulon Wood, Lyle Larson, Jim Sharp and David Trevithick.

At Camp Floyd we found only the remains of an enamel marker which is one block east and one block north from the Camp Marker. We found no markers for Traveler's Rest, which is the first Way Station out of Salt Lake; Joe Dugout, the third station; The Pass, 10 miles beyond Camp Floyd, Rush Valley, the first Home Station west of Salt Lake; Boyds, the first station this side of Willow, where the ruins are still in evidence, as shown in the photograph.

Investigation by Jim Sharp clearly identifies Canyon and Burnt Stations. We found that Burnt Station was the first one this side of Deep Creek in Overland Canyon, which is no longer there, but is identified by a marker. From on the spot observers formerly known by Jim, the fol-



Canyon Station Marker — first station this side of Deep Creek and the Nevada line.

lowing information was received while they were yet alive to tell the story.

Canyon Station was constructed of cedar posts and quaking aspen poles, with a canvas top. The men lived in one part while the horses were kept in the other end of this building. They ate in a little nearby cook building. It was here that four soldiers of Colonel Connor's Army and Bill Riley, the Station Keeper, were killed by Indians, July 8, 1863. This happened because of some acts the Soldiers and Riley had committed earlier on other Indians near Simpson Springs. Later Burnt Station was erected out in the open. It was built of stone and the ruins are shown in the photograph. Egan, in his book, "Pioneering the West," gives a description of this station, as reported by Jim Sharp. These two stations were ap-

proximately three miles apart. After Canyon Station was burned, Burnt Station was built to take its place, but it was never used as a Pony Express Station because by this time the Pony Express had gone out of existence. This Station was used by the Overland Stage.

Many of these stations have since passed away, as has the Rush Valley Station shown in the photograph, but their memory lives on in the lives of those who made the Pony Express an outstanding example of the tradition of organization and cooperation that built America, and the Pony Express lives again as we travel the trails with our beloved friend and guide — James P. Sharp.

NECROLOGY

DR. WILLIAM L. WORLTON

Dr. William L. Worlton, a past national Vice President of the National Society of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and one of the founders of the Lehi Chapter, passed away on October 15, 1959. Dr. Worlton was long active in many activities in the "Sons" organization. He was a member of the "47" Trekkers, a Major in the Mormon Battalion, and leader of SUP activities in the Provo area.

Dr. Worlton was a practicing dentist for many years. He was active in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Harold H. Jenson, National Historian, attended the funeral of this beloved "Son" along with many other SUP members, as official representative to convey the sympathy of the organization to the family.

—Harold H. Jenson



Rush Valley Station — left to right — Mary Gray Littleford with pet lambs, now living at Lehi. Jesse W. Crow — Lethia Rockwell Fredrickson, great-great-granddaughter of Porter Rockwell, living on Redwood Road near Riverton; Mary Vanderbarker Rockwell, Mabel Rockwell Jones, Margaret Vanderbarker — Seth Littleford with Scott, famed Coyote dog.



BEST WISHES to

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Photographer David Meyer captures a Pioneer Wagon Train on the way to the Salt Lake Valley. Pictures were taken for film honoring Mormon Tabernacle Choir. SUP members and Pioneer Village properties were featured.

Pioneer Village Properties Furnished For Film Honoring Choir

By Horace A. Sorensen

On October 17, 1959, David Evans & Associates, Advertising Agency, arranged with Pioneer Village to take a movie for an historical heritage setting for a motion picture to honor the Mormon Tabernacle Choir. This was staged on the flat below Granite, on the bench south of Salt Lake City, where covered wagons, oxen, teams of horses and hand carts were taken from Pioneer Village to be the properties for the movie.

Florence and Milton Backman and Dorothy and Richard Keddington were Pioneers on the wagons. Mr. and Mrs. Grant Hale and children, Becky and Doug; Mr. and Mrs. Ed Martindale and Mr. and Mrs. George Quist with their families portrayed the handcart company and square dancers.

Bill Cowles was the accordionist for the square dancing; Art Cowan acted as

Wagon Master; Clyde Marshall as the Scout on horseback; Moroni Schindler with attendants saw to the careful handling and moving of properties and livestock.

We deeply appreciate the interest of fellow Sons of Utah Pioneers and their families in making history live again.

Yes, your Pioneer Village has the properties for the taking of authentic historical pictures such as this. David Meyer and his associate photographers used these subjects to the best advantages as portrayed in the accompanying photographs taken by William Beal, Photographer.

The Village is fast becoming what one cameraman called a photographer's paradise and every day pictures are taken by tourists at the Village and carried with them back home to every part of this country and foreign lands as well.



THIS IS THE WAY THEY CAME — T. Mack Woolley, Vice President of the Salt Lake Luncheon Club of the Sons of Utah Pioneers, and veteran scout, points out the route of the Pioneers that came to Utah in 1847. Mack, a holder of scouting's Silver Beaver Award for outstanding service to the Scout movement, has helped thousands of Scouts of all ages gain a better appreciation of the courage and determination displayed by the pioneers.

"47" TREKKERS HOLD REUNION

Members of the "47" trekkers held their 12th annual reunion at Pioneer Village on October 12, 1959. Each year since 1947, when the group made their historic trek from Nauvoo to Salt Lake City along the old Mormon Trail, they have gathered to recall fond memories of their journey. Camp President Alvin Keddington welcomed the group and called upon Leo Bankhead to offer the invocation.

A double mixed quartet entertained the group following dinner. Following this the film "Nauvoo the Beautiful" was shown.

Alvin Keddington headed the committee that made arrangements for the annual affair. He was aided by committee members Francis L. Urry, John F. Howells, Stanford P. Darger, Hyrum J. Richards, Walter A. Kerr, Dorothy Kimball Keddington and Ruth Fox Shields.

Officers elected for the coming year are: Aldon Anderson, Jr., Camp President; George T. Frost, Captain of Hundreds; Clair Likes, Captain of Fifties; Harry Poll, Captain of Tens; Warren C. Cannon, Captain of the Guard; and Dr. Walter A. Kerr, Camp Recorder.

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FACE LIFTING AT PIONEER VILLAGE



A NEW APPROACH AT PIONEER VILLAGE

*By Horace A. Sorensen,
Managing Director*

The above photograph depicts a dream come true at Pioneer Village. The newly fenced parking lot will now accommodate 150 cars and gives much needed protection and safety to the valuable collections at the Village. In times past modern cars got all mixed up with the buildings. Now they have a definite place.

This spacious, lighted parking lot was only possible after considerable moving and rearranging. It now serves the Administration Building, shown at the far right. The remodeled Union Pacific Station, moved in from Kaysville, will be the only entrance and exit for visitors at Pioneer Village. This will make it much easier to control the ever increasing patronage.

THE VILLAGE PRINT SHOP

*By Horace A. Sorensen,
Managing Director*

The Print Shop was moved from 775 Ashton Avenue to the Village. The building was a General Mercantile Store and adapts itself well to the Print Shop after a complete renovation and restoration. A Washington Press, one of the first printing presses in Utah; a Proof Press, one of the first used by the Deseret News, and the first printing press in Nevada are shown. Also, two cabinets of Barnum type, donated by the Cannons of the Salt



Lake Stamp Company, and many old electro cuts of yesteryear advertising makes a very interesting display. The E. A. Peterson Sign Shop occupies part of this building, featuring among other things, a 1914 Press that was improvised to print on metal the first Salt Lake business license plates. A wind-up time clock and telephone hang on the wall; a roll-top and cabinet desk store many early papers, books, seals and accessories. In the back room of this building, protected by glass, will be a display of old typewriters, old photography and badges. This promises to be one of the most interesting displays of the Village because so much depended on early journalism.

This building was dedicated by Tanner Brown, long interested member of the Museum Committee, on October 17, 1959,

when the Utah Press Women held their luncheon convention at the Village. This was especially timed for the celebrating of National Newspaper Week.

THE VILLAGE POST OFFICE

*By Horace A. Sorensen,
Managing Director*

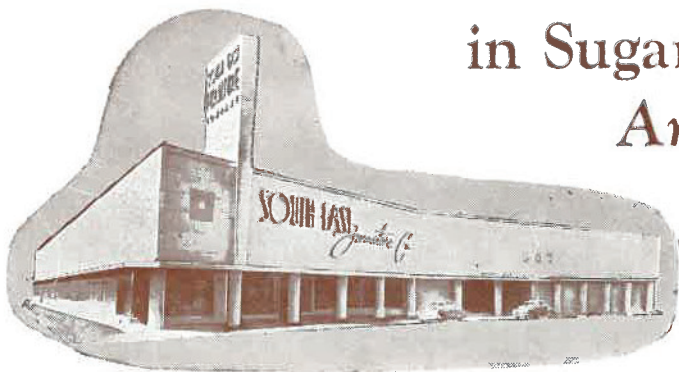
The Post Office of the Village was moved from Charleston, Utah, where Postmaster Lorraine S. Wright operated during the 80th Anniversary of the Pony Express, as signified by the desk set in it, presented to her by President Roosevelt and Postmaster Farley, celebrating the inception of airmail service. Inscribed on it are the words of Herodotus — "Neither snow nor rain or heat nor gloom of night stays these couriers from the swift completion of their appointed rounds."

This country Post Office still has the mail boxes and equipment used when it served the community east of the Deer Creek Reservoir on the road between Heber City and Provo.



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